TO FERRET OUT ANARCHISTS.

ENFORCING FRENCH LAWS.

WORK MAPPED OUT FOR THE NEW SPECIAL POLICE.

DOMICILIARY VISITS IN CALAIS AND OTHER

PARIS - MINISTER JONNART

CHALLENGED TO FIGHT

A DUEL

(Copyright: 1893: By The United Press. Paris, Dec. 13. -Premier Casimir-Perier conferred with Ministers Raynal and Dubost this afternoon, and with them decided upon the vigus enforcement of the new measures against the Anarchists. The new special police will be formed by January 1, and will be set to work at once in all large towns searching domiciles,

watching railway stations and frequenting the

meetings of the malcontents. This surveillance

ill be general, secret and thorough. The parliamentary committee appointed to examine the Anti-Anarchist bills has approved them, after having modified them in a few de-

The police searched to-day the house of Paul Reclus, nephew of Elisee Reclus, the geographer, for the purpose of obtaining letters and papers sent to him by Vaillant before the explosion in the Chamber of Deputies. The letters were inended to inform Reclus after the explosion oc curred that Vaillant was the author of it. Vaillant and Reclus were intimate friends. No information as to the explosion was given by Reclus, but Vaillant told the examining magistrate that some details of his plan might be got at Reclus's house. When the police called to make the search, Reclus told them that he did not have the papers in his house, but would rrender them in a day or two.

Paul Reclus denied this evening that he is now connected in any way with militant Anarchism. For several years, he said, he attended meetings and took part in debates, but that was some time ago. Recently he had had nothing to do with the agitation.

The police have made many domiciliary visits in Calais, but have found nothing objectionable. In Falaise, Calvados, where the Postmaster was informed by letter that the postoffice would be own up, they have been equally unsuccessful. The editor of the "Peuple." in Lyons, was called to the Prefecture there and examined, but was not detained. A Spaniard named Py has been arrested. As he acknowledges that he left Barcelona immediately after the explosion in the Lyceum Opera House, he will be expelled from France at once. In Marseilles many houses have been seached and several arrests have been

The Prefecture of Police will give a reward to Detective Agron for drawing out a confession

The Prefecture of Police will give a reward to Detective Agron for drawing out a confession from Auguste Vaillant, the man who threw the bomb in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday. The "Autorite" declares that Vaillant is a member of a cosmopolitan Anarchist society, and that he was furnished with resources by foreign members of the society. Albert Cremieux, who has undertaken the defence of Vaillant, thinks that the trial will not be held before February.

The people here have been busy all day stripping from the walls an Anarchist poster beginning with these words: "Workingmen, you are always duped. Revolt! To arms!"

Police Councillor von Tausch, who was sent from Berlin by Baron Richtoffen, Chief of Police at the German capital, completed his secret mission here last evening and left the city. He had conferences with the chief of police and a final audience yesterday morning with Premier Casimir-Perier.

Gabriel Develle, author of the newspaper article which M. Jonnart quoted in the Chamber yesterday to prove that Socialists advocate the use of dynamite, has come out to-day with a hot denial of Jonnart's charge. He says that he never has recommended bomb-throwing, and that Jonnart made a perfidious application of the article read by him. Develle has sent his seconds to M. Jonnart to demand a retraction in the Chamber or satisfaction outside. The prospect of a duel was the principal topic in the lobbles of the Palais Bourbon this afternoon.

A small scandal has been raised in official circles by a scene between M. Mayer, Committing Judge, and the warden of the Central Police Depot, Mayer ordered that the suspects wounded in the Chamber be imprisoned immediately, but the warden, misunderstanding the order, refused to admit them to the prison. Mayer learned of this at 10 o'clock at night. He hurried to the police depot, violently upbraided the warden in the presence of several officials, and threatened to have him locked up in case he did not execute the order at once. Afterward Mayer reported the matter to M

LOBENGULA'S CAPTURE REPORTED. THE STORY NOT CONFIRMED-A BATTLE WITH

THE MATABELES. London, Dec. 13 .- A dispatch from Cape Town

states that the British force commanded by Major Forbes has overtaken the Matabeles with King Lobengula, and that a fight has occurred between the British and the natives.

The dispatch adds that a report was current in Cape Town that Lobengula had been captured, but this has not been confirmed. Details of the fight are lacking.

THE FIRING ON THE COSTA RICAN.

HER CAPTAIN SAID TO HAVE BEEN TO BLAME FOR THE HONDURAS AUTHORITIES' ACT.

San Francisco, Dec. 13.—The official correspondence in regard to the firing by the Honduras authorities on the Pacific Mail steamer Costa Rican in the port of Amapalpa, Honduras, on November 8 throws new light on the matter and shows that he American commander was really to blame. When Captain Villeia, of Amapalpa, was informed nilla, a Honduran fugitive, was aboard the steamer bound for Guatemala, he informed Dic-tator Vasquez. The latter ordered him to extra-Bonilla. Captain Dow refused to give up.

Bonilla, whereupon Vasquez sent this dispatch:

"Protest against the attitude of the steamer's captain resisting my Government's demand, and request him to admit service on this protest by signing it."

quest him to admit service on this protest by signing it."

The captain refused to sign this document. Then Vasquez ordered Villela to present the protest a second and third time. Then the dispatch added: "If he still gersists in refusing give him his clearing papers: and if, in defiance of our laws, he then attempts to sail from the bay, do your duty and detain him by force. You can use all the means in your power to detain the steamer in port—as a last resort, the artillery."

Villela replied that Captain Dow neither signed the protest nor showed it to Bonilla, and he asked the protest nor showed it to Bonilla, and he asked whether he should bombard the steamer, as he was advised that this act might entail serious consequences. Word came from Vasquez to fire on her. If he had not the courage to do so, another commander would be appointed. The another commander would be appointed. The

## FLINT'S HOLIDAY DISPLAY.

DESKS! CHAIRS! LOW PRICES!!

The holiday display at Geo. C. Flint's estabshment, 104 to 108 West 14th St., is one of the sights of the town. This firm pays high wages to a staff of clever designers, and is consequently enabled to offer their customers a large and ex-clusive number of styles in fine furniture. The assortment of desks is in itself enough to make

the reputation of any firm. They are shown in every imaginable wood. The most severe taste can be gratified or the most eccentric fancy suited, and at surprisingly low figures. In lounging and rocking chairs (and what Christmas gift can be more acceptable) a delightful variety is to be had. These

articles range from the simple splint rocker to the most luxurious combination.

All sorts of fancy tables, shaving stands and ther odd bits of furniture, suitable for Christpresents, are displayed, and the best part all is that articles purchased now will be pt, if so desired, till the day before Christmas.

## GOOD REASONS

Why physicians prefer to prescribe Caswell, Massey & Co.'s Emulsion from Cod Liver Oil with Pepsin and Quinine.

It is not advertised as a cure-all.

It is made of better materials than any other.

It can be taken by the most delicate when other emulsions or plain Cod Liver Oil are intolerable.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO., 1,121 B'way, 578 5th Av., and Newport.

fail. Twenty-one guns were fired, but in the darkness the shots could not hit the steamer. The story as given out to the American press declared that the captain of the Costa Rican had his clearance papers and was fully justified in leaving port. This official correspondence shows clearly that he had no right to sail without signing this service of protest, which would not have compromised his company or this Government.

SOCIALISTS AND ANARCHISTS.

THEIR RELATIONS GENERALLY BELIEVED IN FRANCE TO BE INTIMATE.

INTERSE REVULSION OF FRELING THERE AGAINST SOCIALISM-VAILLANT'S CORDIAL

> SOCIALIST LEADER-THE " TEMPS'S' CRITICISM ON THE SOCIAL-

Conyright, 1893; By The United Press. Paris, Dec. 13.-The Socialist Deputies have chosen the worst possible time to raise the question whether or not the recent strikes in the coal districts were justifiable. Several of the more moderate representatives of the party were against provoking a debate of miners' rights, but

they were overruled by the extremists, who are

closely associated with avowed Anarchists. Both in and out of the Chamber the reaction ince the bomb explosion of Saturday has been so complete that Socialist doctrines, which formerly were listened to patiently, excite now only resentment. M. Basly's motion in the Chamber yesterday was merely for the appointment of a ommission to inquire into the strikes. It was an amended and expurgated copy of Basly's original resolution, which affirmed the necessity of repealing existing mining laws, of nationalizing mining properties, and annulling all mining concessions without indemnifying the present own No proposal so distinctively permeated with

cessions without indemnifying the present owners. No proposal so distinctively permeated with the principles of Collectivism has ever before been discussed in the Chamber. The Socialist speakers, somewhat tamed by public indignation, gave only veiled expressions to their purposes as originally indicated by Basly. The Deputies thoroughly understood, however, the drift of their speeches and responded to the Ministerial exposures of the Socialist plans. The division to-morrow will show that three-fourths of the Chamber oppose Basly and his group.

The revulsion of feeling against Socialism is so intense and widespread that it is likely to become a permanent check to the party. The newspapers abound in articles tracing the intimacy of relations between Socialists and Anarchists. Just before the culmination of Vaillant's plot the "Petite Republique" had declared that the Collectivists and Anarchists met on common ground, as both regarded the society of to-day as an ephemeral monster, nurtured by brutality and speliation. The "Temps" voices general opinion in making this comment upon the protests of the Socialists that they do not espouse the Anarchist cause:

"These protests are insincere. The Collectivists generally do not hamper themselves with seruples as to legality or moderation. They regard these outrages with complaisance, if not sympathy."

These criticisms, however, apply rather to the followers of Jules Guesde, the Marxist, than to the more moderate municipal Socialists, who are known as Possibilists, and have the strongest and most careful organization of all the Socialist groups. The followers of Guesde, while repudiating fraternity with the Anarchists, are in fact in close sympathy with them, as the "Temps" maintains.

The "Rappel" publishes a letter addressed by Vaillant to Guesde in the election of 1887. The letter begins with "My dear Guesde," promises and most careful organization of all the Socialist revolutionaries, and closes with the words, "Yours with a fraternal shake of the hand" The biograph

as a remedy for the into them."

The Federated Revolutionary Socialists, a conspicuous Guesdist association in the east of France, will hold a congress in Auxerre, Yonne, on December 24. Their manifesto urges all groups of workingmen in France to send delegates to consider the policy required to meet the reaction inaugurated by the "self-styled republican Government."

MONSON'S TRIAL FOR MURDER CONTINUES. Edinburgh, Dec. 13.-The trial was continued today, in the High Court of Justiciary, of Alfred John Monson for the murder of Lleutenant Ham-John Monson for the murder of Lieutenant Hambrough. Mr. Steven, agent of the Ardlamont estate, was the first witness called. He testified that the prisoner and Lieutenant Hambrough were on the best of terms. Monson was visibly affected by the fatality. He walked his room and cried. The next witness was a man named Dunn, who was visiting near Ardlamont House at the time of the shooting. He saw the shooting parties when of the shooting. He saw the shooting parties when they started off. If they continued as they had started it would have been impossible for Monstanted it would have been impossible for Monstanted it would have been impossible that the had calculated that the shot which killed that he had calculated that the shot which killed Lieutenant Hambrough had been fired from a point twenty feet from the trees. He had examined the skull of Lieutenant Hambrough, and concluded that the fatal shot had been fired by a person standing nine feet away. It was impossible for the wound to have been self-inflicted.

THE PRINCE OF WALES OPENS A SCHOOL. London, Dec. 13,-The Prince of Wales, in company with the Duke of York, opened the Myddle ton School at Clerkenwell this afternoon. ton School at Clerkenwell this afternoon. Mr. Diggle, chairman of the School Board, welcomed the Prince and the Duke. The Prince said he was glad that the site on which a detention house once stood had now been devoted to a school. With the growth of population the London prisons had diminished in favor of schools. He referred to the Fenian attempt, made twenty-six years ago to-day, to blow up the prison. The School Board had made a marked adprison. The School Board had made a marked adprison. The School Board had made a marked adprison. The School Board had made a marked adprison of crime. In 1841 nearly 41 per cent of diminution of crime. In 1841 nearly 41 per cent of married people could not sign their names, but in 1891 the percentage of these liliterate persons had been reduced to 6½. A higher standard was now required in public teachers and there was a greater demand for work of undoubted excellence.

VARIOUS NOTES FROM PARIS. (Copyright: 1893; By The United Press.)

Paris, Dec. 13.—L. G. Stevenson, son of the Vice-President, and his bride are passing their honey-moon at the Hotel Binda.

Dorothea Klumske, of San Francisco, will read an astronomical thesis to-morrow before the professors of the Sorbonne, with a view to obtaining the diploma of a doctor of mathematics. "Le Jour," in a bantering leader on the subject, tells women to stay at home and attend to their family duties.

President Carnot received this morning M. Pate-notre, France's representative in Washington.

A SUIT WON BY MR. LABOUCHERE. London, Dec. 13.-The action to recover damages for libel brought by Mr. and Mrs. Zierenberg, of the for libel brought by Mr. and Mrs. Zierenberg, of the "St. James Home for Female Inebriates," against Henry Labouchere, the Radical Member of Parliament and proprietor of "Truth," was decided this afternoon, the special jury returning a verdict for Mr. Labouchere. A rider was attached to the verdict, declaring that the home should be under the control of the Government.

THIRTY PASSENGERS DROWNED. San Francisco, Dec. 13.—The Oceanic brings the news that the Japanese steamship Matsuyemarec struck on the rocks while bound for Shonohasa, on November 15, and foundered. Thirty passengers were drowned.

A DYNAMITE SCARE IN DUBLIN. A DYNAMITE SCARE IN DUBLIN.

Dublin, Dec. 13.—Extra precautions were taken last night in and near Dublin to guard against another dynamite outrage. The authorities received information from a private source that an attempt would probably be made to blow up some of the public buildings. The guards about the buildings were largely increased, and extraordinary vigilance was everywhere displayed. All night patrols did duty inside and outside all the barracks. The night passed without incident.

CRISPI CABINET TO BE SWORN IN TO-DAY. Rome, Dec. 12.—The Crispi Cabinet will certainly be completed and sworn in to-morrow. Constantino Enrico Morin, Deputy for Spezia, will have the Marine portfolio. The only place yet unfilled

is the Ministry of War. General Pedotti, com-mandant of the War School, had a conference with Signor Crispi to-day, and it is thought likely that he will accept the War portfollo. The Chamber of Deputies will be convoked on Monday.

THE RUMANIAN TREATY ADOPTED.

PASSED IN THE REICHSTAG BY A MAJORITY OF 24. Berlin, Dec. 13.-The Reichstag to-day discussed the commercial treaty with Rumania. Dr. Ernst Lieber declared that the Centre party would sup-port the treaty, as it represented all classes in the Empire, and not exclusively agriculturists. He had found that the rejection of the treaty would not benefit the farming classes, while its acceptance would largely benefit other industries. The treaty demanded no sacrifice on the part of agriculturists. Even if it was rejected, grain would continue to enter the country by way of Belgium and Holland. Dr. Lieber read telegrams from Silesia and elsewhere pleading for the adoption of the treaty in the interest of the masses.

Freiherr von Berlepsch, Minister of Commerce, followed Dr. Lieber. He quoted statistics to show that the adoption of the treaty would not prove injurious to the agriculturists.

Herr von Ploetz, Agrarian, protested against a charge that had been made against the Agrarian League to the effect that it fomented demagogic agitation as untrue. The League, he declared, had always supported the authority of the State. In his subsequent remarks he made a general attack upon the treaty.

Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, begged the Agrarians to reply to the statistics quoted.

Dr. von Bennigsen. National Liberal, said that the treaty would develop Germany's resources, commercial, industrial and agricultural.

The House adopted the treaty by a majority of twenty-four, the vote standing 189 in its favor to 165 against it.

Just before the vote Chaacellor von Caprivi spoke briefly. He twitted the Agrarians upon their yielding to the agitation against tariff reform until they had become hypnodized by the outery of the grain growers. The question before the Government, he said, was virtually whether it should export men or produce. The Government decided that it would be better to retain the men. The federate Governments would decline all responsibility for the consequences of a rejection of the treaty.

The majority for the treaty was composed of Social Democrats, Radical Unionists, Richter Radicals, South German Democrats, Poles, thirty-eight National Liberals.

Dr. von Bennigsen referred to the attempts upon the lives of the Emperor and the Chancellor as well as to Valliant's crime. He felt impelled, he said, to call upon the property classes to act unitedly against nce would largely benefit other industries. treaty demanded no sacrifice on the part of agri-

PROPOSED INDIAN LOAN DISCUSSED. THE BILL PASSES ITS SECOND READING IN THE

London Dec. 13.-Replying to a question asked in the House of Commons to-day by Sir John Lub-bock, G. E. Russell, the Parliamentary Secretary for the India Office, said that the balances in the for the India Office, said that the balances in the Indian Treasury for the year ending with November were 15,29,000 tens of rupees, against \$1,00,000 tens at the corresponding time last year. Mr. Russell then moved the second reading of the bill providing for an Indian loan of \$10,000,000. He said that the Government must make certain payments in gold in England. These payments were usually met by the sale of drafts, which were subsequently met by the sale of drafts, which were subsequently paid in rupees. The payments in England could not be met unless a certain amount of bills should be sold. The closing of the Indian mints had not been followed by a rise in exchange, which fact explained the short sale of bills. During the current year there had been sold £87,000 in drafts, against £5,202,000 during the previous year. The deficiency must be made up. The India Council's borrowing powers would be exhausted in February, and therefore it was necessary to grant the Council new powers.

Sir Richard Temple, who has held several high offices in the Indian Government, seconded the motion. He said that a decent margin was necessary, in order that the Indian Government might have a fair chance successfully to carry out its experiment of closing the mints.

Sir John Lubbock declared that the Government seemed to have embarked upon a speculation in silver. He thought there was danger of the people relapsing to barter.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancelior of the Exchequer, recounted the causes which had led to the closing of the mints. He admitted that it was a serious experiment, but the Government now had to deal with a more serious state of things, as the adoption of a himetallic remedy was out of the question. It only remained to close exchanges.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer further said that what India asked was a present remedy for an imminent danger. The proposal suggested would benefit all classes. The most prominent financiers had decided that the Government must not refuse india's request. The speaker denied that there was speculative action in India. The Indian Government beliawed that the temporary measure. The bill was not saidled with a permatnent loan.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Excliequer in Lord. Sallsburr's Administration, said he thought paid in rupees. The payments in England could not

phies of several men arrested since Saturday on suspicion of complicity with Vaillant show that they formerly were members of Guesdist circles.

The Socialist editors are consumed with anger every time a new accusation is made against them, and retort venon susly with countercharges.

Several Guesdist journals do not deny the bond of sympathy, but boldly defend Vaillant. The "Peuple" in Lyons, the most popular of the Guesdist dailles in the south of France, calis the explosion of Saturday a "mere incident in the social war," and adds: "We have no anathems for the men who seek supreme revenge as a remedy for the intolerable evils afflicting them."

The Federated Paraluticary Science of the England Covernment believed that the temporary disturbance should be met by a temporary measure should be met by a temporary me

NCENDIARY SPEECH AT A MEETING OF THE UNEMPLOYED-A SOCIALIST MANIFESTO.

London, Dec. 13.-Another of the almost daily London, Dec. 13.—Another of the almost daily meetings of the unemployed workingmen of London was held at Tower Hill to-day. John Jowers, an obscure fellow, made an address in which he said that a secret society was being formed. He warned the authorities that unless the demands of the unemployed were satisfied before Chalatrage there. employed were satisfied before Christmas, there would be a reign of terror in London, the like of which has never been heard of in the annals of

would be a reign of terror in London, the like of which has never been heard of in the annals of history. Deeds would be done which would have greater effect and cause a greater sacrifice of life than the recent deeds in the French Chamber of Deputies and the Lyceum Theatre at Barcelona. A Socialist named Williams announced that there would be another march of the unemployed to Hyde Park on Friday.

A Socialist manifesto, signed by W. H. Lee, secretary of the Social Democratic Federation, has been issued. It says in substance: The average Anarchist has a holy horror of organization in any shape. We should well and carefully consider the effect mad-brained bomb-throwing will have on Socialism. There is but one opinion among Socialists respecting the harmful nature of these explesions on the movement in every country. The Anarchists wilfully deceive themselves when they believe that their cause will be popularized by such deeds. It was a recognized fact that there were certain times when assassination by means of bembs was the only weapon left to the cause of progress. Bombs were then used to break down the power of an autocracy which did not allow freedom of speech, freedom of the press, or freedom of meeting. It is the duty of Socialists in Great Britain to see to it that, under the guise of stamping out Anarchy, measures are not taken that will infringe upon freedom of speech and freedom of meeting.

FOR PROTECTING THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. London, Dec. 13.-Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, First Commissioner of Works, will be asked by the House of Commons, to creet a wire network in front of the Strangers' Gallery of the House, in order to prevent any one from throwing bombs into the body of the House.

A QUARREL OVER THE OPERA "SIGNA." Rome, Dec. 13.-Signor Sonzogno, director of the Teatro dal Verme, in Milan, and Signor Belto, who was interested in the production of F. H. Cowen's new opera "Signa" there last month, have quarrelied over Sonzogno's refusal to keep the opera on his stage and are reported to have arranged for a duel. This is the last of a series of scandals rea duel. This is the last of a series of scandals resulting from the withdrawal of "Signa." Sonzogno's reason for withdrawing the opera was that he believed Mr. Cowen had inspired hostile criticism of Leoncavallo's "Medici," which also was brought out at the Teatro dal Verme.

MR. GLADSTONE RETURNS TO LONDON. London, Dec. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone returned to London from Brighton to-day.

FRAGMENTS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

London. Dec. 13.—The Government gunpowder factory at Waltham Abbey, thirteen miles north-cast of London, blew up to-day. One man was killed, and eight men were seriously injured. The work of the building caught fire, and was completely destroyed. One of the injured men died to-night. Three others are not expected to live. Dublin. Dec. 13.—Lieutenant-Quartermaster Thorpe, now in Newry, was cashiered to-day for neglect now in Newry, was cashiered to-day for neglect of duty and embezzlement of £2,000. Thorpe is the originator of the new system of messing in the British Army By introducing this system the War Department effected an annual saving of

Moscow, Dec. 13.—A midwinter series of military evolutions on a large scale will be carried out in places where the snow lies deep. The troops will use new Khergese felt tents...

"The best march I have ever composed "-John Philip Sousa



## Sousa's New March

"The Manhattan Beach March"

The full piano score of the new march by the composer of the famous "High School Cadets" and "Washington Post" marches is printed EXCLUSIVELY in the Christmas Ladies' Home Journal, and cannot be had in any other form. Ten cents. On all news-stands.

Send One Dollar for One Year to The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

Wissmann. They have also explored the territory between Lake Nyassa and Lake Tanganyika.

STERNLY REPRESSIVE MEASURES. MODERATES OF ALL PARTIES REALIZE THE NECESSITY OF IMMEDIATE ACTION AGAINST LICENSE.

necessity of immediately taking repressive measures against Anarchists must have been well understood by the panic-stricken French politi-cians, since these measures were not only almost down!" He was always an ardent lover of liberty. and if he is willing to curtail the liberty of the press and the right of association, it must be on account of his knowledge that these drastic measures are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the Republic.

In the circumstances, the views of a veteran Republican like Challemel-Lacour have weight upon the opinion of the moderate Republican Deputies and Senators than the speech of ex-Premier Dupuy, an honest Opportunist, now Speaker of the Chamber; or of M. Casimir Perler, the actual Prime Minister, recently allied to the Republic, could have. M. Perler comes, indeed, from an Orleanist family, which furnished a great Minister to Louis Philippe, and he resigned his favor of the expulsion of the Orleans Princes, though he recognized that it was a sound measure to be taken by the Republic, to which he finally

But politicians and statesmen have no influence upon fanatics like the Anarchists, whose motto is "Neither God nor master," and whose doctrine is revolutionary societies have. have a meeting nobody is elected president, and clans and at Krapotkine, Reclus, and other aire writers who support the Socialistic and Anar-chistic parties. Politicians are especially hated and unrespected by them. For instance, M. Goblet, formerly a Deputy, a Prime Mini now Deputy again, has suddenly become a Socialist, and would like to use that party for his own ambi-

now Deputy again, has suddenly become a Socialist, and would like to use that party for his own ambitious schemes. For this reason he tried to obstruct in the Chamber the immediate voting of the anti-Anarchistic measures proposed by the Government. But M. Goblet is not listened to by the Socialists, whose organ, "Le Parti Ouvrier," lately spoke about him as follows:

"The Socialists bon teint' (well dyed) have not forgotten that when M. Goblet was Minister of the Interior, and Andrieux at the Prefecture of Police, the citizens who were on their way to the annual commemorative meeting at the Communist or Fédérés' wall in the cemetery of Père Lachalse were charged upon by cavairy with a 'furia' which Dupuy and Lozé have known how to renew in the Latin Quarter. M. Goblet has his place marked beside that of Thiers, Jules Favre and men like Dupuy."

This is from a Socialist organ, and it can easily be imagined that the Anarchist sheets are still more violent and disdainful toward the politicians, who did not believe in the approaching social peril, and merely thought of flattering the masses in order to get their votes. Even the Comte de Paris has been so bilind as to publish recently a pamphlet entitled "A Necessary Liberty," warmly in favor of the freedom of association. He defended the workmen's syndicates, which have been attacked by the Republican Government, which has closed their general headquarters, the "Bourse du Travail," at Paris. "To attempt to suppress the workmen's syndicates," exclaimed the Royalist Pretender, "is an absurd and impossible undertaking." The same tactics were applied by Louis Napoleon when President of the Republic in 1818-3. He was more Socialist than the Socialists themselves. They took advantage of the freedom of action left to them; their organizations grew in numbers and in strength, and they had to be moved down by cannon and bullets when they tried to prevent their former favorite from making himself a dictator.

It is through almost the same experience that France is passing no



KNOWLEDGE

to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others, and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to he needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste

who threw the murderous bomb in the Barcelona theatre.)

The "Vooruit," the official organ of the Belgian The "Vooruit," the official organ of the Belgian Socialists, expressed almost the same sentiments: "While not sharing the principles of Palias, we render honor to the greatness of his convictions and to the heroic courage of this apostle, who faced death with so much calmness, hoping for the triumph of his cause."

Conservative newspapers in Europe were unconsciously adding to the legends of the Anarchists by publishing sensational interviews—such, for instance, as that with the widow of Palias. "Le Journal des Débats," of Paris, has reported that she said to its representative, with a defant tone and with words resounding like bullets against a target:

arget:

"All I know is that Pallas, while walking to his "cath—and you know with what a proud step he lid walk—cried to the people these four words: Venneance will be terrible!" Before that, in his cell, as I was weeping at the moment to part from him, he spoke these prophetic words: 'Crty, ror each one of your tears will be paid for by a lrop of blood!"

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

Revival of the Wilson Scandal.-Public interest has been revived in the Wilson scandal by a suit brought by the sor.in-law of the late President Grevy against a chemical manufacturer named Puech The latter invoked the influence of M. Wilson to secure from President Grevy the remission of a heavy sentence imposed upon him for the wholesale adulteration of wine, and the object of M. Wilson's present suit is to recover from M. Puech the remainder of the price agreed upon for his intervention.

theatres which begin their career as temples of the high drama and grand lyric opera and then degenerate into common music-halls and variety shows. The inverse, however, is the case with the unfortunate Eden Theatre, at Paris, which, having failed in the most disastrous manner as a house for spectacular shows and especially ballets, has now been transformed into a concerthall for the performance of sacred oratorios. Abd-el-Kader's Grandson.-Among the cadets who And el-Kaner's Grandson at St. Cyr-the French counterpart of West Point-is the eldest grandson of the famous Algerian Emir, Abd-

ell-Kåder. The latter died at Damascus some twelve years ago, and his son, the present chief of the family, enjoys only a small fraction of the munifi-cent allowance of 100,000 francs a year which Napoleon III caused the French Government to assign to the last great opponent to the conquest of Algeria. Storm-Swept Scotland.-Millions of trees have

been felled to the ground in Scotland by the recent great storm which swept over the United Kingdom, the Duke of Sutherland alone losing no less than 500,000 of various sizes and kinds. Only the more sheltered nooks in the Highlands were exempt from the general devastation. Cost of Buckingham Palace.-Buckingham Palace,

which is now being furnished with an entirely new drainage system and being redecorated inside and oralinage system and being redecorated inside and out at an enormous cost to the British Treasury, represents, according to a valuation just made by experts, a value of \$30,000,000. This, of course, mere-ly covers the actual building and the fifty-four acres of ground comprising the site and garden, but does not include the value of the priceless art collections contained within the walls of the palace.

Marquis d'Eguillé.-A noted adventurer has just passed away in Paris in the person of the Marquis d'Eguillé, who had been condemned to death in d'Eguillé, who had been condemned to death in many countries for political offences. On one occasion he followed M. Blanc, subsequently the founder of Monte Carlo, into the sanctum adjoining Blanc's gaming tables at Homburg, gagged him and threatened to blow out his brains if he did not hand over a large sum. The Marquis turned the key in the door when he went out, and was well away with his money before M. Blanc was released. Later on he started a small casino of his own at Irun, on the France-Spanish frontier. He lived by his wits from his youth, his family, though belonging to the most ancient nobility of France, being absolutely without financial resources.

Noble Deserters—Warrants are out for the ar-

Noble Deserters.-Warrants are out for the arhave neglected to comply with their obligations of military service, and who are consequently charged with the offence of desertion. The offenders include a large number of noblemen, some of them bearing ancient and illustrious names, such as Count Percy von Schippenbach and Baron von der Hundt.

France's Premier Duke a Briton.-It is a singular fact that the premier duke and peer of France is not, as generally believed, the Duke of Uzès, but an English nobleman; for the dukedom of Chatelerault, now held by the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, was created in 1549, whereas that of Uzès dates from 1565.

BEQUEATHED W. AT SHE DID NOT OWN. Poughkeepsie, Dec. 13 (Special),-A statement was

to-day filed in the Surrogate's office in this city by Ernest Hall, one of the executors of Cordelia by Ernest Hall, one of the executors of Cordella E. Macpherson, which shows that notwithstanding her will gives away legacies, etc., the indebtedness of decedent was far in excess of the amount of her entire estate. She bequeaths to her husband the property No. 13 East Forty-fifth-st., New-York City, which she sold a number of years ago, and when she died she had no interest in it whatever. She gave toThomas J. Macpherson statuary, bronzes, paintings, sliverware, furniture, etc., also a diamond crescent, dlamond necklace and books, all of which Mr. Hall declares is of unknown value. She gave legacies of \$1,000 each to two heirs, and their value is unknown. She gave another heir a life interest in \$5,000, which has lapsed. Mr. Hall also says that her jewelry, watches, chains, and personal ornaments are of unknown value. She gave to Andrew H. Boardman the residue of the estate, real and personal, and the value of that is unknown. Mr. Hall concludes by saying that the devises and legacies are of no value whatever.

evolutions on a large scale will be carried out in places where the snow lies deep. The troops will use new Khergere felt tents.

Gibraitar, Dec. 13.—The United States warship Bennington has sailed from this port for Oran, Algeria.

Adelaide, Dec. 13.—The House of Assembly has passed a bill doubling the income tax for one year, and permanently curing constipation: It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them, and it is perfectly free from Baptist Mission. He spoke strongly of the evils of oplum.

Mozambique, Dec. 13.—Advices from the interior show that Major Wissmann and Dr. Bumiller have arrived at Lake Nyassa and launched the steamer.

eradicate, since the worst Anarchist deeds are not denounced by the Socialists, in one of their, or gans in Western Flanders, the "Valkarecht," it was said:

"Though not being quite in accord with the Anarchists, we feel, however, great sympathy for them, because they are men who know how to die bravely for their principles.

"The shades of Fallas, Parsons, Spies and other martyrs will destroy sleep for the capitalists. The day of revenge approaches, and the revenge of the people will be terrible!

"Honor to the memory of Pallas!" (The man who threw the murderous bomb in the Barcelona theatre.)

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was poor. Little credence is placed in the story that was circulated to the effect that the woman had been killed by a woman, a former neighbor of Mrs. Jackson.

ANOTHER WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH. ANOTHER WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Elira Payne, seventy-five years old, was burned to death yesterday at her home, No. 504 Newark-ave., Jersey City, her dress having taken fire from the stove as she was cooking dinner. Her acreams attracted Samuel and Henry Payne, her husband and son, who keep a shoe store below their living apartments. They found Mrs. Payse enveloped in dames, and before they could put them out she was dead. They were badly burned in trying to save her. Mrs. Joseph Locke, a married daughter, who has been in poor health for some time, was prostrated when told of her mother's death, and last night she was in giverticial condition.